

# MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 9.—NO. 6.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

[WHOLE NO. 422.]

## The Republican.

OFFICE.  
Over Pershing's Drug Store.

I. MATTINGLY,  
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
If paid in advance, or within three months, \$2.00.  
If not paid within three months, \$2.50.  
If not paid at the end of the year, \$3.00.  
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

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One square of 23 lines or less, three weeks, or less, \$1.00; each additional insertion 25 cents.  
Larger advertisements in proportion.  
Less than a square to be charged as half a square, over half a square to be charged as whole square.  
Agents in other towns and cities will be allowed twenty-five per cent commission, but no advertisement of any kind will be inserted at less than regular rates.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARDS HOUSE, Michigan St.,  
PLYMOUTH, IND.  
C. & W. H. McCONVILL—Proprietors.  
Established in 1840, and kept at the highest standard of excellence, and to the satisfaction of all who have patronized it.

INSURANCE AGENCY—Connecticut  
Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
Capital, \$1,000,000. One of the safest and best Companies in the world.  
C. W. H. McCONVILL, Agent.

J. FORCE,  
Merchant Tailor.  
(SEVEN STORIES, WOODWARD'S BLOCK.)  
Keeps on hand a supply of the most fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,  
which will be made to order in the most fashionable manner.  
Nov. 2, 1864.

JOHN G. OSBORNE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.  
PLYMOUTH, IND.

VALLEY ORCHARD LUGGING CO.  
114 E. 10th St., Plymouth, Ind.  
We have a large stock of lumber, and are prepared to do all kinds of logging and hauling work.  
J. A. McCONVILL, Proprietor.

C. POWELL,  
Shaving, Shampooing and  
HAIRDRESSING.  
Done in the most fashionable manner.  
207 E. 10th St., Plymouth, Ind.

W. H. DAVENPORT,  
SCHOOL DENTIST.  
Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each month.  
Office at the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind.  
March 21, 1864.

PETER DALLAKER,  
BUTCHER.  
Near the Edwards House, West of Banker's Store.  
March 21, 1864.

DR. J. M. CONFER,  
Will visit Plymouth on the 2nd and 4th of each month.  
Office at the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind.  
March 21, 1864.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PLYMOUTH.  
D. RATTY,  
Merchant Tailor.  
Up stairs, Cotton Block.

OVER S. & M. BECKER'S STORE  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.  
CUTTING DONE TO ORDER.

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN  
WATCHES,  
Clocks and  
Jewelry.  
Keeps always on hand a large and fine assortment of watches, clocks, and jewelry, and is prepared to do all kinds of watchmaking and repairing.

DR. T. A. BORTON,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Has changed his residence to the new building on Adams street, one square east of the Seminary building.  
Office in the new building on Adams street, Plymouth, Ind.  
Jan. 27, 1864.

BANK OF THE STATE  
OF INDIANA.  
Branch at Plymouth.  
Open from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 3 p. m.  
THEO. CRESSNER, Cashier.  
S. A. FLETCHER, Jr., President.

D. T. PHILLIPS, Attorney and Coun-  
selor at Law and  
WAR CLAIM AGENT.  
Office in Marshall and adjoining buildings. J. 222

DR. A. O. BORTON,  
SCHOOL DENTIST.  
Whole or partial sets of Teeth inserted on the most approved plan. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and to the extraction of children's teeth corrected.  
Painful and difficult teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Sundays and Tuesdays. Office over Hill's Bakery, west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

J. F. LANGENBAUGH,  
Notary Public,  
and will take acknowledgments of Deeds, Etc., &c. He may be found at the "Low Price Store." April 30, 1863.

JOHN NOLL,  
BUTCHER,  
East Side Michigan street, opposite Wheeler's Bank.  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.  
Nov. 1864.

BALSAMIC LINIMENT—The great  
remedy for rheumatism, inflammation, sprains, bruises, cuts, scalds, burns, sores, chills, diarrhea and dysentery. For a horse liniment it has no equal.  
Sold by  
PERSHING & CO.,  
Plymouth, Ind.

JOHN'S OPODEDOC CURES  
A Bore, Cuts, Scalds, Old Sores, Bruises, Chills or Galls and Strains on Horses. Be sure and call for  
Light's Opoedoc.  
J. H. JOHNSON, PERSHING & CO.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

North-West Sanitary Fair.

The Chicago Branch of the North-West Sanitary Commission are making arrangements for a grand Sanitary Fair at Chicago, commencing Feb. 22nd, Washington's birth day, and continue until the 4th day of March, the Inauguration day. It is expected to perfectly eclipse the first Fair held at Chicago about a year ago now. The various committees are already appointed and all are hard at work in their respective spheres.

Says a New Orleans correspondent—Campbell's slave pen is now a rebel prison. "Get in dar ye-self," said a colored woman as she saw the rebel prisoners filling into the old pen. "Use to put us in dar. Get dar ye-self, now. De Lord's comin', sure."

Here is food for reflection. The thought and stony-hearted slaveholder did not dream four years ago that he would live to see the day when he himself would become an occupant of this slave-pen. It reminds us of the case of Haman. Whatsoever measure we give to others shall be given to us in return, as is true now as it was 1800 years ago.

Good Advice.

The democratic party has been totally demolished because it would not follow the advice we gave it in 1862. The few democrats who have escaped the wreck and are safe in the next Congress will do well to take a sensible hint, and vote for the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. We have had trouble enough about slavery, and the democrats have been beaten often enough in their attempts to uphold this doomed institution. Now let us all unite to get it out of the way, and so clear the field for new issues in 1868. If the democrats in Congress persist in fighting the pro-slavery battle over again, they can only expect another defeat. It will be better for them and the party to acquiesce cheerfully in what is inevitable.—N. Y. Herald, Nov. 29.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Human Horrors and Brutalities—Eleven Thousand Victims Dead.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]  
Of the condition of the prisoners in the stockade at Andersonville, their mode of existence, their privations, their destitution and their helplessness, at an earlier stage of this letter I had not designed to write, preferring to give the facts in the language of the simple daily memoranda of two of the deceased prisoners, but there remains now only a few hours before the departure of the mail, and it will be impossible to have these diaries fully transcribed. I must, therefore, content myself with a summary on these points, the facts having been obtained from at least a hundred witnesses. The stockade or pen in which the prisoners at Andersonville are confined, is an enclosure of fourteen acres, five of which were a morass. Here the men were without shelter, and in many instances almost naked, huddled together without room for exercise. During the hot summer months they were scattered about in this pen an average of at least 5,000 prisoners, who were suffering from disease in almost every form incident to man in a climate to which he is unaccustomed. Five acres of the surface of the ground were covered with human excrement, exhaling a morbid influence which would prove fatal even to the rice plantation laborer, accustomed from infancy to breathing the malarious atmosphere of his native savannahs. Constantly drenched by rains, receiving bad food, always poorly prepared and often raw, in many cases naked and laboring under a mental depression verging on melancholy, feeling that their days were numbered, the prisoners were kept in that deadly prison. Under these circumstances the mortality became frightful, and as a matter of fact, from an epidemic, the rebel authorities were compelled to thin out the shambles early in September, by sending several thousand of the prisoners to a new stockade established at Savannah, where their sufferings were considerably alleviated. Subsequently these men on the banking out of the yellow fever at Savannah were removed to another prison pen at Milan. Before the change from Andersonville had been made, eleven thousand victims had been buried, encased in the shallow trenches near the prison. From the official record I transcribe the number of deaths daily, from July 23 to Sept. 5, inclusive:

July 23	46	Aug. 15	120
July 24	59	Aug. 16	107
July 25	69	Aug. 17	114
July 26	65	Aug. 18	88
July 27	77	Aug. 19	101
July 28	80	Aug. 20	107
July 29	84	Aug. 21	106
July 30	71	Aug. 22	123
Aug. 1	96	Aug. 23	127
Aug. 2	73	Aug. 24	102
Aug. 3	74	Aug. 25	99
Aug. 4	74	Aug. 26	97
Aug. 5	80	Aug. 27	93
Aug. 6	103	Aug. 28	105
Aug. 7	71	Aug. 29	95
Aug. 8	55	Aug. 30	92
Aug. 9	56	Sept. 1	105
Aug. 10	55	Sept. 2	104
Aug. 11	103	Sept. 3	113
Aug. 12	81	Sept. 4	94
Aug. 13	100	Sept. 5	98
Aug. 14	114		

Of the cruelty of Capt. Wertz, the rebel officer having charge of the prison at Andersonville, all the prisoners speak in unmeasured terms. His vindictiveness is attributed to the fact that during one of the Union raids in Alabama his property was destroyed. It was a common thing for Capt. Wertz to place men in the chain gang for no greater offense than attempting to escape, and in two instances the unfortunate fellows died while in their fetters.

H. J. W.

## Official Vote of Indiana for Governor and President in 1864.

Counties.	McClellan.	Lincoln.	Morton.	McDonald.
Adams	1156	456	491	1218
Allen	492	244	251	4610
Barren	273	340	382	257
Blackford	475	355	363	509
Bone	1651	9124	2088	1691
Burlew	2561	1645	1750	2192
Brown	231	288	267	221
Carroll	1583	141	145	1591
Cass	2987	1830	1875	2931
Celina	1501	1419	1473	1513
Clark	2986	1683	1745	2072
Clay	1407	1088	1221	1511
Crawford	709	706	757	735
DeKalb	1472	1184	1563	1165
Delaware	2581	2405	2330	2707
Daviess	1229	1227	1257	1252
Dearborn	2121	2117	2151	2154
Decatur	1539	2172	2017	1455
Dubois	1454	296	222	1516
Elkhart	2381	2533	2107	1864
Fountain	1818	1652	1636	1821
Fulton	1099	967	1019	1096
Fayette	460	1218	1348	834
Floyd	1457	1457	1725	1219
Franklin	210	149	153	273
Grant	1238	1447	1624	1278
Gibson	1516	1297	1324	1451
Greene	1515	1212	1277	1458
Hamilton	1093	1225	1270	1389
Hancock	1259	1439	1470	1394
Hendricks	82	2622	2614	1035
Harrison	1957	3027	3038	1412
Howard	192	1753	1760	1825
Huntington	1065	1297	1065	1025
Jasper	29	480	559	275
Jay	1143	1108	1158	1125
Johnson	1238	1212	1257	1219
Jefferson	1777	2758	2909	1181
Jennings	1073	1417	1288	1162
Jones	1713	153	1748	1689
Knox	1417	1448	1458	1763
Kosciusko	1298	2188	2217	1809
Lagrange	296	1530	1655	712
Lake	461	1272	1241	477
Laporte	45	2766	2792	1142
Lewards	1483	1421	1462	1121
Madison	117	576	615	875
Marion	1210	1212	1224	1227
Morgan	1253	1293	1353	1301
Munich	1212	1212	1212	1212
Marion	1456	10532	9551	1221
Marshall	1253	1296	1222	1255
Miami	117	1454	1916	1255
Mitchell	2229	2229	2229	2229
Montgomery	1550	1292	1277	1461
Newton	274	250	245	286
Ohio	521	592	605	42
Orange	123	294	274	1235
Owen	123	123	123	123
Perry	1012	1112	1141	1081
Pike	971	929	938	957
Potter	1255	1257	1111	1533
Putnam	1212	1212	1212	1212
Ripley	1212	1212	1212	1212
Rush	1680	1681	1914	1677
Scott	742	56	624	766
Shelby	2221	1837	1874	2265
Shelby	1427	1427	1427	1427
Sullivan	2050	795	754	217
Switzerland	555	1441	1530	812
Stark	247	217	224	253
St. Joseph	1558	218	2191	1024
Tipton	2775	249	3392	2063
Tipton	1919	731	801	965
Vanderburgh	1562	838	879	598
Vanderburgh	2114	1724	2049	2747
Vermilion	752	144	169	703
Vigo	2167	2887	2872	2917
Wabash	1229	2461	2419	3001
Warren	1274	1274	1274	1274
Wayne	1256	4538	4651	1772
Wells	1235	476	474	1243
White	890	949	973	921
Whitley	1162	1162	1162	1162
Warrick	1411	1217	1244	1412
Washington	1790	1242	1333	1410

TOTAL 130223 15122 12984 131231

Majorities 129823 13122 12983

The Burning of Rome.

A Rome (Georgia) correspondent has the following account of the burning and evacuation of that place by our troops:  
As I write, the heavens are illuminated with the blaze of the burning buildings destroyed by General Corse in obedience to orders from headquarters, prior to the evacuation of this once prosperous and pretty little Southern town. The lurid glare that fills the sky reminds one of the burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, but when we consider that no property has been molested by our troops, notwithstanding the soldiers well remember the inhuman treatment that Colonel Straight and his command received when they arrived as prisoners of war in this little rebel city, it stands out in strong contrast with the burning of Chambersburg.

Nine rebel guns, captured at Rome by our troops were burst, it being deemed unsafe to use them. One thousand bales of cotton, two flour mills, two rolling mills, two tanneries, one saw mill, an extensive foundry, several machine shops, together with the railroad depots and store houses, four pontoon bridges, and a substantial trestle bridge, were destroyed. Recollecting the gross outrages which I alluded to above as being perpetrated upon Colonel Straight by the "Romans," our troops as soon as they learned that the town was to be abandoned and a portion of it burned, resolved to lay Rome in ashes in revenge for insults offered to our prisoners. General Corse, however, had taken precaution to station guards throughout all parts of the city, with orders to shoot down the first man caught firing a building without proper authority. Sixteen orders were also issued to arrest all citizens or suspicious persons found on the streets after the conflagration commenced. The roaring of the flames as they leaped from window to window, their savage tongues of fire darting high up into the heavens, and then licking the sides of the buildings, presented an awful but grand spectacle, while the mounted patrols and the infantry men glided along through the brilliant light like giant spectres of horror war! The citizens were terribly alarmed, expecting that the high wind would set fire to the hundreds of old wooden buildings, with which the town abounded, and their fears were increased by the incessant crackling and roar of the flames, which resembled in sound the near approach of a long railroad train.

The same correspondent writing one day later says:

Rome was evacuated at 10 o'clock this forenoon by our forces, but not until the Edwards House, a respectable story brick hotel, was consumed by fire. Stagnant manure to ignite a lot of straw in the building, and it was impossible to subdue the flames. A block of four brick stores was also wantonly destroyed by skulking rascals. All the barracks were laid in ashes, and a black veil of dense smoke hung over the desolate city nearly all day, arising from the smoldering ruins.

## FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The March to the Capital of Georgia—Chronological Resume of the Expedition.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 28.]

In a former article, announcing the commencement of the march from Atlanta, we have given the history of the events which led Gen. Sherman to undertake the campaign. On October 23d Hood escaped the pursuing army of Sherman by moving through the Gadsden Gap of Lookout Mountain, but not before Sherman had, with wise forethought and recreation, organized an army under Thomas to meet him on the Tennessee river. Finding Hood was safe beyond the reach of the blow he was preparing for his destruction, Sherman determined to ignore his existence and strike in another direction, and not less vital part of the Confederacy—"Let Hood go North," he said to his "Council of war," "our business is down South; if he will go to the Ohio river I will give him his rations." The preparations for the march began. The army was specially clothed, armed and reorganized in two wings for the movement, and then rapidly marched to Atlanta. On November 12 Sherman left Kingston for the Gate City, declaring his purpose and bidding the North adieu in the following remarkable telegram:

Hood has crossed the Tennessee. Thomas will take care of him and Nashville, while Schofield will not let him into Chattanooga or Knoxville. Georgia and South Carolina are at my mercy and I shall strike. Do not be anxious about me. I am all right.

While at Kingston Sherman issued his order for the march. This order, which he gave on the 25th inst., has excited the admiration of the whole country. It is characteristic of the man, and containing, as it does, a plain statement of his intentions towards the citizens of the country through which he was about to pass, will relate all charges of any purpose to witally destroy and desolate the country.

Some days for final preparations were required after reaching Atlanta, and it was not until the 16th that the march began.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

While Atlanta was yet in flames the two wings of the army began the movement simultaneously, the right moving directly South and the left due east from Atlanta. General Howard's wing, with a large cavalry force in advance, moved through East-point, and at Rough and Ready encountered a cavalry force under General Iverson, and a brisk but brief engagement followed, in which the rebels were driven. Iverson could not hope to do more than delay the advance, and this was not effectually accomplished, for Howard appears to have made his fifteen miles during the day, and to have encamped that night near Jonesboro.

The left wing, under General Slocum, moved out to Decatur, where the two corps divided, one going direct by the Covington road, parallel with the Georgia railroad, while the other moved north of the railroad by way of Rockbridge, each destined for Covington.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

The right wing advanced upon Jonesboro, and later in the day upon McDonough, which they occupied, driving out Wheeler's cavalry and Cobb's militia. The former fell back on Griffin, and the latter upon Barrenville. The railroad buildings at Jonesboro, and the court house and other public buildings at McDonough were burned, which doubtless gave rise to the rebel report of the complete destruction of these places.

The advance of Gen. Slocum, consisting of a small force of cavalry, entered Social Circle, and burned the railroad buildings there. The two infantry corps forming this wing united at Covington and pushed eastward from that point, after destroying such buildings in the town as could be of use to the enemy.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Gen. Howard pushed forward his infantry to Griffin, and his cavalry entered Forsyth, cutting the railroad to Macon at that point. The rebel force fell back to Macon. While the cavalry by this movement led the rebels to suppose that Howard was moving directly upon Macon, that officer changed his direction and marched directly east, and the rest of his cavalry reached Monticello and Hillsboro, which places are also reported destroyed. The infantry forces were encamped near Jackson and Indian Spring.

General Slocum's operations on this day are not detailed by the enemy. It is only known that he pushed forward along the Georgia railroad and encamped somewhere in the vicinity of Madison station.

So rapid had been Sherman's movements, and so close was he now upon the capital of the State, that the Georgia Legislature informally adjourned and fled to Savannah and the woods.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

General Howard appears to have moved due east from Indian Spring to the Ocmulgee river, and to have employed the day in building the river.

General Slocum, meeting with no opposition, moved eastward along the Georgia railroad, his cavalry advancing destroying the road and stations as they moved forward.

It was now so apparent that Sherman had gone around Macon that confidence was restored in that city, and now that all immediate danger was over, the valiant citizens declared it to be their intention to defend it to the last.

SUNDAY, NOV. 20.

General Howard's wing effected the passage of the Ocmulgee and advanced direct upon Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia, his advance entering the place at dark.

This cavalry force then pushed on to Gordon, where it encountered a force under Wheeler, and met with the first determined resistance. It is supposed that Wheeler's cavalry had, by forced night marches, reached Gordon in time to throw itself in Howard's front for the purpose of obstructing his march as much as possible.

General Slocum moved forward to within twenty miles of Augusta, where he is reported to have met a force of the enemy and to have been repulsed.

WHERE IS SHERMAN GOING?

We have thus shown the position of the two main columns of the army on the 20th inst. The question naturally arises, Where is Sherman going? In what direction will be the next move? Glancing at the map, it will be seen that within reach of the right wing is the great prison camp at Millen, where so many of our soldiers are confined, and to which many of the Andersonville prisoners were lately removed for greater security. Further on lies Savannah, in which there are ten thousand rebels lately exchanged and delivered to the rebel authorities, but who lie unarmed and helpless, without transportation by which to retreat and with no army to defend them. In front of the left wing lies Augusta, the great arsenal of the South, whose importance the Richmond Enquirer lately alluded to, calling loudly for its defense; and beyond the Savannah River, and open to the invasion of both columns, lies South Carolina.

"Georgia and South Carolina," said Sherman, "are at my mercy, and I shall strike." It was not uttered thoughtlessly, and the hot bed of treason is not to reap some of the fruits of her treachery. Before Sherman lies Charleston on his left and Savannah on his right. He knows whether or not either place is vulnerable to his assaults, and will wisely and deliberately decide which to strike. If either can be carried, he knows the harbor of Beaufort lies directly in his front, and that there is safety and plenty. He will pass thro' South Carolina—it is indeed at his mercy—and he will not fail to leave it desolate.

SKETCH OF MILLEN, GA.

The nearest point of importance in Gen. Howard's route is Millen, Ga., distant one hundred and eight miles from Milledgeville and seventy-nine from Savannah. It is the capital of Burke county, and has of late years increased in size and population, from having been made the junction of the Augusta and Savannah and Central Georgia railroads. Some months since a camp for Union prisoners was established there, and the larger part of the troops formerly confined at Andersonville were removed to this point. The prison is built upon the same plan as the Andersonville stockade, and, at our latest dates, contained about 25,000 prisoners. These may be removed before Sherman can reach them; but the chances are that the railroad transportation is now too much occupied in transporting troops to defend Savannah and Charleston, to admit of the removal of so many of our prisoners at Millen. Our latest intelligence from Savannah leads us to hope that the rescue of these prisoners has been accomplished. We publish herewith a statement from Savannah November 25, to the effect that Sherman was within six hours march of Millen, and that the exchange of prisoners had been stopped in consequence of his proximity to Millen.

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